BOMBAY GAZETTE

Volume 27.] Wednesday, May 1, 1816. [Number 1352.

THIS is to give notice that a General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the Town and Island of Bombay, will be held at the Court House, in the said Town, on Saturday the Eleventh day of May instant, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace; at which time and place all persons interested are required to give their attendance.

G. W. MIGNAN.
SHERIFF.

Bombay, 1st May 1816.

BENGAL

PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED THE 1ST OCT. 1815.

NOTICE.—In order to afford every facility to Subscribers in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and that Residents therein may participate in the benefits that the encreasing capital must be productive of to the rising population of India, the Directors have appointed Messrs. BINNEY and Co. of Madras, and Messrs. FORBES and Co. of Bombay, to be Agents to this Society—of whom the printed Regulations and Forms for Subscribers to fill up, may be obtained in the same manner as on reference to the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. PALMER and Co. who are the Treasurers.

Subscriptions subject to Interest on the Amount of the respective Premiums from the 1st of October 1815, to the day of entry, including Agent's Charges, will continue to be received for the First Class until the 31st of December 1816, when the Books will close, and the amount subscribed accumulate until the expiration of the first 14 years, after which, a Dividend of the whole capital will be made to the Survivors, conformably to the 24th Article of the Regulations, which are published for general information in the Calcutta Directories for the present year. The number of Shares already entered is (678) Six Hundred and Seventy-eight.

By Authority of the Directors:
THOMAS KING,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
21st February, 1816.

MADEIRA WINE, *LISBON D°* AND PORT D°

SIR ROGER DE FARIA has for Sale, in his Godowns, opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines, imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant, Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish;* which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty old and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a competent Judge for this Market.

RUPEES PIPE.

Madeira pretty old from 450 to 550 Ditto.
Lisbon ditto at.....300 Ditto
Port,—direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at.....125 each
Ditto Ditto in fifths at.....100 each

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles in 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz.
Lisbon at.....16 Do. Do.
Port, of high flavour bot. tled at Oporto at..17 Do. Do.

N B.—Besides the above Wines SIR ROGER D. FARIA has received a further supply from Bengal, as well by the *Duncan*, Captain Burd, as by the *Asia-Felix*, Captain Ballard, amongst which there are a few Pipes of older Madeira Wine than the above; together with some excellent Calcavella and Vino Tinto, at moderate prices.

SIR ROGER D. FARIA begs leave to take this opportunity of stating to the public that he is not himself in the habit of forwarding Wines to any of the outstations, and that consequently he cannot be at the risque or expence of moving either Casks or Bottles from his Godowns; Gentlemen therefore who are desirous of purchasing his Wine will do him a further favor by giving the necessary directions for the same being removed by their own servants or agents.

Bombay, 3d, March 1816.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

HAVE for sale, the following Madeira Wines, from the respectable Houses of Murdock, Yuille, Wardrope and Co. and Kerrs and Co. which they can warrant to be of the undermentioned ages; and with confidence recommend to their Customers and the Public.

FROM M. Y. W. & CO.

London Particular Madeira, 5 years old at 925 Rs. the Pipe.
London Market do. do. 800 ,, per do.
India Market do. do. 700 ,, do. do.

FROM K. & CO.

London Particular Madeira, 4 years old at 850 per Pipe.
London Market do. do. 750 per do.
India Market do. do. 650 per do.

Bombay, 1st May 1816.

Freight
TO THE
MAURITIUS.

THE fast Sailing Brig *Juno* Captain DANGET will sail direct for the Isle of France next week about the 8th instant, and will receive freight. Apply to SIR ROGER DE FARIA.

Bombay, 1st May 1816.

Published

With BLANK PAGES after the EUROPEAN PLAN
AND
READY FOR DELIVERY,
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,
The Bombay Almanac,
AND
MEMORANDUM BOOK,
FOR THE YEAR 1816.

PRICE—4 RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 1st May 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
Bombay Castle, 15th April 1816.

THE following Promotions are Ordered to take place.

6th Regiment N. I.

Captain Lieutenant W. Meall to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant W. Gordon to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign Walter Nixon to be Lieutenant, in succession to Captain Eamonson deceased.—Date of Rank 4th April 1816.

Lieutenant William Ogilvie of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry is appointed, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Lawrence vice Major Dyson from the 9th instant.

Ensign Andrew N. Riddell, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor in the room of Lieutenant J. H. Dunsterville.

Bombay Castle, 16 *April* 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant James Macmasdo to the Situation of Resident in Cutch.

Bombay Castle, 17 *April* 1816.

Lieutenant Daubeney of the Granadier Battalion is appointed Line Adjutant to Major Kennedy's Detachment in the Field from the date of his nomination by that officer.

Bombay Castle, 20*th April* 1816.

The right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon James McAdam to the charge of the Medical duties of the Residency in Cutch and establishment at Anjar.

Bombay Castle 23*d April* 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant George Wilson of the 2d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry to the Command of the Residency Guard at Booj.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

DATED 24th APRIL 1816

Captain James Jeakes to be Marine Store Keeper vice Lukin deceased.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT

BOMBAY.

SAILED.—April 25th, The Honourable C.'s Cruizer Aurora, Captain James Jeakes, to Bhownagur.—Ditto Arie Commander, Lieutenant D. Jones to Bhownagur.—27th, Honourable C.'s Cruizer Sylph, Lieutenant James Arthur, to Goa.—29th, Brig Hope, Captain J. Smith, to Cochin.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—Lieut. D. Hogarth, Agent for the manufacture of gun Carriages.

At Cochin on the 10th instant, in the 68th year of his age, John Lambertus Vanspall Esq. late Governor of that settlement.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, 1ST MAY 1816.

The Charlotte, we are sorry to observe, tho' still daily expected, is not, as yet, arrived. A disappointment the more severe, because the Agamemnon brought only, as we believe, a portion of those letters which were destined for this Port.

The first fleet for India was to sail, from the Downs, if we are to credit the English papers, soon after the 23d of December. We have nevertheless heard it suggested that some delay in their quitting England might, possibly, take place, in consequence of a temporary misunderstanding having arisen between the owners of the Indiamen and the Honourable Company with regard to the rate of tonnage.

The Queen's health, we perceive, by the latest accounts, was re-established. The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland were expected to winter in England. The Sheriff of the County of Limerick had announced to the Irish Government that the peace of his district was greatly restored. That repressive measures had been adopted with equal wisdom and vigor, and would be continued until such time as the Peasantry, by rendering up their arms, should give the best pledge of their future good conduct.

The Emperor of Russia reached Petersburg, we apprehend, on the 12th of December. Before leaving Warsaw he returned the following answer to the address, which was made him by Count Malachowsky in the name of the Polish deputation.—"I am aware that your country has suffered greatly, and, with the view of affording it the most prompt relief, I have ordered, that the Kingdom should be evacuation by the Russian troops. With regard to the rest I can only say that all my views tend to the consolidation of the welfare of the Country and the prosperity of its people. I shall ever listen to your representations with the greatest interest in order that I may comply with your wishes to the utmost extent that circumstances will allow of."

The Emperor of Austria has been passing some time at Venice. On the 19th of November he reviewed the new Venetian guard, composed of about eighty noble youths, magnificently equipped. On the 22d, there appears to have been a terrible accident, owing to a temporary bridge, erected on the occasion of the Emperor going in state to the church de la *Salute*, giving way beneath the weight of the multitude.

Francis seems to be desirous of ingratiating himself with his new subjects, and certainly if he be wise, he will promote the prosperity of Venice; we fear, however, from what we have before read, that he is little disposed to promote the real independence of that once rich and powerful republic.

It will be seen, in one part of our paper, that Joseph Buonaparte suddenly altered his intention of going on to Washington. The real cause of his so doing was, as we glean from the Francfort Journals, that Maddison refused to receive his intended visit. He consequently turned tail, not a little disconcerted. But if he has contrived to secure, at least, two hundred thousand pounds, he may consider himself, as times go, tolerably lucky.

The Daughter of Lucien Buonaparte is to be married to the Prince Gabrielli, nephew to the Cardinal of that name.

Ney and Lavalette, it is said, have expiated their respective crimes by suffering the punishment of death! The latter was Postmaster General under Buonaparte; and though he was nominally put out of office on the King's restoration, he managed so as to keep the real management of the posts by means of his clerks, all of whom were retained by M. Ferrand. He (Lavalette) had in consequence the entire direction of the conspiracy for bringing back Buonaparte, the whole correspondence of which was by his means transmitted through the Royal Post Office. He is also believed to have negociated the bills of exchange, which Cambaceres and other rich conspirators contributed to the purposes of the conspiracy.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta and suite embarked on board the Ernaad at Cochin, on the evening of the 15th of last month, and reached Calicut on the 17th. It is his intention we understand to land at Cannanore, where his stay will be but short.

English Extracts.

LONDON.
[NOVEMBER 13.

Talleyrand has been rewarded by a Neapolitan Duchy, in acknowledgement of the services rendered to the King of Naples during the Congress, at Vienna. Talleyrand is one of those men that have been fortunate enough to profit both by legitimacy and illegitimacy—in high favour with the Usurper—in high favour with the legitimate Sovereign: and thus, to use a homely but appropriate English saying, "having his bread buttered both sides.

New York Papers of the 1st ult. received this day, contain acopy of the Treaty concluded on the 10th of September, between the States of New York and the Senecea nation of Indians, for the purchase of the Islands in the Niagara river. The cession of these Islands to the United States is considered as a great acquisition to their northern frontier; and will, in the event of a fresh war with this country, furnsih them with additional means of attacking our possessions in that quarter, as well as of defence.

Government yesterday received dispatches from Halifax by the *Canso* schooner, arrived at Portsmouth, and with these came to hand New York Papers to the 7th ult. and letters from Halifax to the 2th. It would appear by the latter, as if some alarm had been excited there on account of the threatening aspect of affairs between the British and Americans on the Lakes. It was not known, whether it was with a view to offensive or defensive measure, or whether it was merely from motives of pride, that so great a struggle was making by the English and Americans to maintain a superiority of shipping in those waters; but it is asserted, that at no time of the war was greater exertion made on both sides to attain this end. The British, it was said, gave the first impulse, by building and purchasing a number of vessels to be placed on Lakes Erie and Henron. The American Government immediately followed the example, by collecting numerous shipping for the same statious. Governor Cass's orders were, to lose notime in having the American shipping in readiness. New forts were also erecting under his superintendence. One on an enlarged scale was to be built immediately in the neighbourhood of Detroit, intended to command all the country adjacent.

Letters from New York are said to state, that Joseph Buonaparte, besides other property, has brought with him a credit on a commerciel house in London, to the amount of *two hundred thousand pounds*!

The Ex-King of Spain, Joseph Buonaparte, and suite, lately left new York on a visit to *King* James Madison at Washington, and actually progressed to within a few miles of the Capital, when be suddenly wheeled round, and shaped his course for Philadelphia, post haste, where he arrived on the morning of the 19th Sept.

Whatever may be their future commerce, the American States have, it is understood, not succeeded in any of their great speculations in manufacture; the chief adventurers in the woollen, silk, and other branches which they thought to push a great extent of rivalry of English produce, having failed, and become insolvent.

MURAT.—Accounts from Italy inform us (says a Paris paper) that Murat, on his arrival in Corsica, was at first undecided respecting the part which he should take. After deliberating for a long time, he determined at length to attempt an embarkation for the purpose of a descent in Calabria, where, he was assured, if he did but shew himself he would find numerous partisans.—One thing, however, delayed his expedition, which was the want of money. Meanwhile a General, with a flag of truce, landed in Corsica from on board an English vessel, repaired to Murat and offered him passports which were ready made out, for Austria undertaking for his safe conveyance to Trieste. The Ex-King had a long conference with the General, and seemed shaken by the reasons urged against his foolish enterprize; but he said that he would not give his *ultimatum* till the next day.—Some adventurers about him soon persuaded him to pursue his original idea; he again manifested sullenness and importance, and once more fancied himself destined to reign. He possessed diamonds to the value of not more than one hundred thousand francs: his agents contrived to pledge the finest of them for twenty four thousand francs. He imagined that this sum was sufficient to execute his design, and embarked in the night with his retinue, leaving the General without an answer. It is said to have been a woman, who chiefly contributed to his apprehension, by throwing herself upon him—His escort was conducting him to Naples, but received counter-orders on the road. He was conveyed back to Pizzo, where he found the Court assembled for his trial.

Brussels Papers to the 6th, and Frankfort to the 3rd inst. arrived last night. An article from Vienna states, that the Emperor of Austria is to have the Brisgau restored to his dominions, and that the Grand Duke of Baden is to receive an indemnity for giving it up. The Emperor and Empress of Austria were at the date of the last accounts, far advanced on their journey to Italy, by different routes. It is stated from Brussels, that measures are taking in France to form a complete Royalist Guard for Louis XVIH.—The men who offer themselves, must prove their good conduct and their attachment to the King, by a certificate from three Notables and the Major of their Communes.

An article by this mail intimates, that the differences between Austria and Bavaria are still far from being adjusted. On this subject negociations were opened sometime ago, in the course of which Austria is said to have expressed a desire to recover the territory ceded to Bavaria on the Inn, for a suitable indemnity in another quarter. His Bavarian Majesty, it is understood, refuses to accede to the proposed exchange, and means to occupy a position on the Inn with an army of 60,000 men. Little apprehension, however, is to be entertained of this dispute producing an unpleasant result. The interposition of Russia and Prussia will probably effect an amicable adjustment of the difference.

Yesterday, regular files of American papers were received. They continue to represent a great proportion of the Indian Nations as very hostile to the United States: with several of them Treaties have been signed. In the conferences the Chiefs are stated to make use of their figurative language, that before they treat with the American Commissioners, "they must hear from their great father beyond the waters," who long ago kindled the fire of friendship with them. The following is an extract:—"King Joseph Buonaparte, having returned from a short and rapid jaunt to the Southward, has taken the seat owned and formerly occupied by *Milord* Courteney on the banks of the Hudson. We understand, from an official source, that King Joseph sent a gentleman out in the ship *Tontine* which sailed yesterday for Bourdeaux, to accompany his wife and family to this country."

We understand that Mr. B——. the *accoucheur* of a distinguished Lady on the Continent, is now in London and makes no scruple to declare, that the supposed son of that Lady is, in reality, the offspring of Madame Lannes.

American Papers are received to the 8th ult. In the Government Paper it is stated, that in pursuing some deserters within their lines, a British guard searched houses, stationed guards, and on one occasion fired at an American citizen. In consequence the Americans took up arms, pursued the guard, and took one of our Officers prisoner, whom they keep in confinement until we release a British soldier that deserted from us, and whom we seized and carried off.

The whole Austrian Imperial suite in Italy will consist of 122 carriages and 340 horses belonging to the Court.

Accounts from Teneriffe, to the 5th of Oct. state, that the whole produce of wine and barilla this year does not exceed one third of the usual average crops.

The heavy drain which there has been of late for money on all parts of France, seems to have produced the effect, naturally to be expected, in lowering the French Funds. The exchange on London too is lower than it has been of late. The latest quotation is 23.

It is said that a degree of dissipation, luxury, and extravagance has been rapidly gaining ground amongst the younger branches of the army in the neighbourhood of Paris, which, if not timely restrained, will prove highly detrimental to the moral character of that army.

Canova, the celebrated Italian Sculptor, is arrived in town, and has been honoured with the attention of some of the most distinguished characters in the country. He has been principally occupied in the inspection of the works of Flaxman, Wesimacott, &c.

We understand a strong representation has lately been made on the part of the Irish Government, relative to the insufficiency of the present laws and regulations to suppress the crime of desertion in that country, which continues to be carried on to an extent equal to any period during the war.

Great alterations are taking place, and retrenchments making, in almost every department of Government.

The Duke of Bourbon is returned to England, to attend on his sister, who we believe, is in a Conventual retreat at Chelsea.

It is understood that the Lord Mayor intend to summon a Common Council for the purpose of taking into serious consideration the best and most efficacious means for liberating the 40,000 Christian slaves of foreign nations, now enduring the hard-ships of slavery and imprisonment in the barbarous States of Tunis and Algiers.

When Sir James Mackintosh was at Paris, he paid a visit to the Deaf and Dumb Institution in that city, so admirably conducted by the Abbe Sicard. The Abbe, as is usual when persons visit the Asylum, introduced several of his pupils, and exhibited various specimen of their acuteness and attainments. Sir James requested the Abbe to put to his pupil, Massieu, this question,—"*Doth God reason?*". The Abbe expressed a fear that his pupil would be unequal to a reply, as he had only the abstract idea of reason. He, however consented to make the trial. Massieu, on seeing the question written on the wall, expressed great surprise and perplexity by the motions of his countenance; but, after remaining for some time in deep thought, he wrote under the question this decisive and logical solution—"God *sees* every thing, God *foresees* every thing, God *knows* every thing. To reason is to doubt, to hesitate, to enquire, the highest attribute of a limited intelligence: God, therefore, doth not reason.

Excellent beef has been sold at Bongor, during the last week, for 4d. per lb.; mutton and veal, from 4d to 5d.; herrings, a most plentiful supply, from 3s. to 4s. per hundred—At Carmarthen lamb is 3½d. per lb. poultry, 1s 4d. per couple.

The first Fleet for the East Indies will sail from the Downs soon after the 31d of December.

The tonnage upon the Grand Junction Canal, in 1815, amounted to 155,000*l.* being more than 13 per cent on the capital: the tonnage for the first nine months of the present year exceeds that of the like period in 1814, by more than 7000*l*

Among the recent importations from Spain to this country, there has passed the Custom-house a magnificent assortment of the finest editions of Spanish authors. When Lord Wellesley resided at Seville, in prosecution of the object of his Spanish embassy, he not only experienced the kindest attentions from the *Cabildo* (the Dean and chapter) of that city, but was much astonished and deligted at the manner in which the musical part of the church service was performed, both on the organ and by the choir of their cathedral, celebrated for its superiority, in these respects, to every other in Spain. On his Lordship's return to England, he transmitted by Sir Henry Wellesley to the Cabildo, a grand collection of the works of Handel, to be placed among their stores of sacred music, with a message requesting their acceptance of the gift. The Cabildo received it with sincere acknowledgments, and have manifested their sense of his Lordship's liberal courtesy, by presenting him with the above-mentioned splendid additon to the library of Apsley-house consisting of the choicest and most curious works in their language. This valuable present was accompanied by aletter from the Cabildo, expressive of their lasting gratitude for the services rendered by Lord Wellesley to the Spanish nation, and for his many personal kindnesses to the authorities and inhabitants of Seville.

THE JOCKEY CLUB.—The following are the conditions upon which alone the Stewards of this Club will in future give their opinion in disputed cases:—"The matter in dispute must relate to horse racing. The parties must agree upon a statement of the case in writing, request the opinion of the Stewards of the Jockey Club thereon, and agree to abide by their decisions; and such statement and submission must be signed by the parties. If such dispute arise elsewhere than at Newmarket, the reference must come through, or with the sanction of the Stewards of the races where the dispute happened. Except the case arise at Newmarket, they will not give any opinion where the facts are in dispute; such as a complaint of foul riding; for such complaints are most effectually investigated on the spot, whilst the matter is fresh in the memories of the witnesses, where their attendance is most easily procured, and their credibility best understood."

MURAT—was born at an Inn near Cahors, where even when a child, he was remarkable for his courage and address, in riding the most spirited horses.—The same traits were afterwards eminent in his character where he entered the army as a soldier of fortune, and his early habits induced him particularly to cultivate the science of cavalry manœuvres, for which he became so highly distinguished. His marriage with Buonaparté's favorite sister gave him a crown, and, as if fortune resolved that he should were it, his cause by the most unforeseen and prosperous events, was served from that of Napoleon; so that he appeared even to triumph in the downfall of his master. But the restlessness of his ambition, and the contemptible chicanery of his politics, worked his ruin. Not satisfied with what the Austrian Minister, in his remonstrance to him, justly called "one of the most ancient, complete, and beautiful kingdoms in Europe," impelled by the principle he learned in the school of Napoleon, he sighed after the patrimony of the papal See, and attempted to seize on the three Legations.—Success had rendered Murat an enthusiast; he fancied that Italy panted for liberty—that she would hail him as her regenerator, and reward him with her diadem. With these hopes he encountered the power of Austria, with about thirty thousand men, after having severally deceived every Court in Europe, and forfeited the bribe for which he sold his patron by joini g him again before the bargain was complete. The loss of his throne was the just punishment of his perfidy, and loss of his life can be regarded in no other light than as the sacrefice of an incendiary, offered to the safety of his intended victims.

Emigrations from this kingdom to France appeared to be rapidly on the decline, and from three evident causes: the still perilous and unsettled state of that country; the removal of the chief works of art to their original owners; and above all the imposition experienced, particularly by the English, in all their dealings with the *natives*.

A letter received in this town from an Officer of H.M.S. *Northumberland*, dated in the latitude of Madeira, Aug. 24, says,—"Bonaparte is in excellent health, & in tolerably good spirits; he eats very heartily, drinks very moderately, and has all the appearance of longevity. Those are very much out in their calculations of the state of his mind, who suppose his rest is disturbed by any visitations of conscience, upon account of the public course he has pursued; he seems to sleep sounder than any other person in the ship. His Counts and Generals greet him with as profound respect as they ever did. On his birth-day, they played at cards together, when it was remarked, they were determined he should win, as they went off losers ten twelve Napoleons each. Count Bertrand complains of being vilely calumniated by two of the English newpapers, in stating, that he had visited Paris in disguise, from Elba. He declares, most solemnly, that he never set his foot out of that Island, until he embarked with Buonaparté; and that he did not swear fidelity to Louis."

NOVEMBER 6, 1815.

The following is the description of a caricature which is privately sold at Paris, and which is pretended to have been brought from London: On the top of a large *mat decocugne* (a long pole), is placed a crown. LouisXVIII. in clim bing up, reaches it, and says to the Duke of Wellington, who is below him," Support me, or I shall fall.' The King of Prussia, who is still lower, is made to exclaim," Let me take what suits me." The Emperor of Russia says haughtily, " Behold my work." The Emperor of Austria is supporting them all on his shoulders, while young Napoleon, who is pulling him *by* the skirts of his coat, cries," Dear grand papa, leave all these folks to themselves," The Emperor replies," If I leave them they will fall upon me." Buonaparte, who is in a corner observing what is passing, says to himself," I climbed up twice without any help."

SEPTEMBER 15.

THE COSSACKS.—(*From a Paris Paper.*)—We had last year, and have also this year, had some experience of those Cossacks who filled us with so much fear, and have found them a very good sort of folks. The irregular corps of this militia exercise, indeed, a police rather severe against those who have not had opportunity or time to conceal their effects; but in general they are humane, mild and even affectionate. They respect women and are very fond of Children. In fact they are very much praised wherever they have been, and where they have not yet been, their presence is wished for. The following anecdote will prove that, for a long time, noble and generous sentiments have had a powerful influence over these unexperienced minds, whose virtues have not been destroyed by civilization under the pretence of reforming or softening their vices. In the time of PETER the 1st, and CHARLES the 12th, a private Cossack, who had risen to the rank of commandant of a small detachment, was sent to destroy a castle belonging to the enemy. He preceded his troop, and arrived first; introduced into a great hall. The first object which present itself to him is a portrait; he cries out. Where is the man this picture represents? He is not here but he is the master of this castle! The master of this! He mounts his horse precipitately and rejoins his troop. My friends, he says, we have received orders to destroy this castle; but before this design is executed, you must kill me. Take all that belongs to me, for your share of the plunder; but the master of this castle has been my benefactor. I was his prisoner when a man in the ranks; he saved my life! he loaded me with kindnesses; and what belong to him shall not be touched while a spark of life remains within me. The Cossacks did not pretent to be affected by this story; but merely regarding the proposal as just, turned their horses' heads. Thus was saved the mule of PONIATOWSKI, of that PONIATOWSKI so faithful to STANISLAS LECZYNSKI whose friend he was, and honoured by AUGUSTUS of Saxony, who became his master. It was he whose traits were apparently as faithfully on the canvass, as profoundly graven in the uncultivated but grateful heart of the Cossack. This PONIATOWSKI, who had four sons, was father of STANI LAS-AUGU TUS, last King of Poland, and grandfather of the present Prince STANISLAS-PONIATOWKI.

SEPTEMBER, 16.

Captain MAITLAND, the Commander of the *Bellerophon*, arrived in town on Thursday, and delivered to Sir HUDSON LOWE, the new Governor of St. Helena, the 4000 gold Napoleons found among the property of BUONAPARTE. It is said that the Governor will retain this money in his possesion, to be given to BUONAPARTE in such proportions as may not be inconsistent with the proper security of his person.

The patent cork leg making at Bradford, in Yorkshire, for the Marquis of ANGLESEA, is one of the most curious pieces of workmanship of the kind ever executed. It is exactly in the shape of the natural leg and so ingeniously contrived with elastic spring and joints, as to play at the ancle and knee with the same facility and accommodate itself to every movement in sitting down or walking.

The Parisians are about to be amused with a curious lawsuit. The late Marshal LANNES, created Duke of MONTEBELLO, when private soldier, married a woman who was one of the followers of the camp, by whom he had a son; subsequently, when he became a Marshal, he put away his wife, and married one of BUONAPARTE's wards, by whom he had also a son. LOUIS XVIII. was recently advised to raise to the Peerage the eldest son of Marshal LANNES. The person who calls herself the Duchess of MONTEBELLO, claims of course this honour *for her son*: and this claim is naturally enough also made by the former wife of the Marshal on behalf of her son.

MENDICITY.—An anonymous Correspondent has favoured us with the following curious account, which he assures us is genuine:—He was walking in the neighbourhood of Edmonton with a friend who requested his particular attention to a female, then happening to be in the same path way with them, she having attracted much notice in that quarter, in consequence of her recent marriage under very peculiar circumstances.—She had been servant at a tavern there, and waited on the guests of the Sunday ordinary, which is held throughout the year. At this ordinary one gentleman was a *constant* attendant and was generally supposed to be one of the numerous clerks of the City, who have no other opportunity of enjoying the change of fresh air. He usually occupid the same seat, and appeared much reserved except when addressing the maid—servant, towards whom his demeanor was very kind and condescending—and at length he made a formal proposal of marriage to her. The girl, who had more sense than often falls to the lot of persons in that sphere of life, did not object to the proposal, but earnestly entreated that a small sum might be settled as a provision against any casualties, which in consequence of her intended elevation, she might be less able to bear. This suggestion met with all the attention thatcould be hoped for. The Gentleman agreed to settle one thousand pounds, and lost no time in selling out stock sufficient for raising that sum. The happy day was now appointed, but not before the lover had explained to the fair object of his choice, that they could only meet *once a week* and had exacted from her a promise never to urge him to a further explanation of the circumstances which reduced him to the necessity of submitting to so painful separation?—They were accordingly married, & went on very pleasantly, until the Lady, prompted by a curiosity, which (whether truly or not we will not venture to affirm) is said to be peculiar to the sex, requested that he would confide the secret to her. At this request the manner of the enamoured spouse became much altered, and, after betraying a considerable degree of irritation, he *commanded her* never again to obtrude the subject upon him. The storm was thus suffered to blow over for a time; but curiosity perhaps, is one of the most powerful motives agitating the human breast, and this new *Psyche* had not philosophy enough to withstand it. She again en-treated a solution of the mystery, but the entreaty was met only by a frown—she pleaded her affection—and finding all of no avail, she threatened to have him watched to the place of his retreat. This had the effect of exacting a declaration from him; and he assured her that she might probably discover his secret, but that *if she did*, she would *never see him afterwards*. Notwithstanding this declaration, made with great coolneess and firmness, the imprudent woman persisted, and, by the help of some busy friends, was introduced to her husband in his disguise as one of the common beggars of the metropolis; she spoke to him in that situation, but, as he then told her for the *last* time, she has never seen him since!

SEPTEMBER, 19.

DUELLING EXPEDITION.

Mr. Lidwill was yesterday morning conveyed by two peace officers, under the authority of Sir Nathaniel Connant, to Lord Ellenborough's Chambers, where he was bound over to keep the peace, here and elsewhere, with his Majesty's subjects. Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Butler, who appeared as Mr. Lidwill's bail, we understand, endeavoured to shew that Lord Ellenborough exceeded his powers in requiring security to such an extent of place. His Lordship, however, justified the measure, and Mr. Lidwill was bound in 1000l. and the other two Gentlemen in 500l. each.

It is said that Mr Lidwill was apprehended on the coast as he was on the point of embarking for France.

We understand Mr. O'CONNELL was this morning arrested by the police at Holyland's Coffeehouse in the Strand. He will probably be (as his friend Mr. LIDWILL was yesterday) bound over to keep the peace *here and elsewhere*. We cannot congratulate ourselves that the fortunate delay which had taken place in the departure of Mr. O'CONNELL and his friends, has led to an event which seems to promise a conclusion of this affair, about which we believe all right minded men have felt considerable pain and anxiety.

We learn that the County Tipperary presents a frightful state of ferment, owing to the numerous hordes of ruffians marauding the country in open day, and in hundreds by night, well armed. In the vicinity of Cashel, for fifteen miles round, the peasantry refuse to pay more than two shillings per acre for tithe, and when this sum is refused, they themselves set out the tithe of corn, potatoes and hay in kind, under circumstances of alarming exasperation. The High Sheriff, it is said, has written to Government, stating the necessity of a sufficient force to effectually curb this first step to rebellion. A meeting of the Magistrates is convened immediately, and the landholders of different districts are likewise to assemble. What can be the meaning of this? Is it respect to the laws, or is there no way of laying hands on the demagogues who keep this infernal wheel in motion? But it is not the tithing system alone against which those misguided wretches are at war, it is against the State, to which the inflammatory harangues, announced in factious prints, urge them, and to which they have been incited to proclaim "a hatred doomed to be immortal and implacable.". Could our Paper meet the eyes of those wicked instruments of ambition, we would tell them that force must put down force, and that punishment must follow guilt. That those who goad them thus would next recommend them to pay neither rent nor taxes, for it is difficult to find what part of the Constitution does not fall under their wicked antipathies.—*Cork Advertiser Sept.* 9.

COURT OF KIMGS BENCH, Nov. 7.

Mr. PEEL AND Mr. O'CONNELL.

THE KING *v.* O'CONNELL, ESQ.

Mr. READER, on behalf of Mr. O'Connell, moved that the Court should dispense with the attendance of that gentleman, and that his recognizance should be discharged.

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Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—"To *discharge* his recognizances! That is rather too much. You may move to *respite* his recognizances if you please—that is another question."

Mr. READER—"That will certainly answer this Gentleman's purpose quite as well. Mr. O'Connell is a Gentleman in the profession at the Irish Bar, and in consequence of his extensive practice in that country, he could not without great inconvenience, give his personal attendance in Court before your Lordships during the present term.—He is bound by his recognizances personally to attend in open Court on the first day of the term."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—"Have you any affidavit which states that he has done nothing in contravention of the object for which he was required to give security?"

Mr. READER—"Certainly, my Lord. I have an affidavit which fully states that he has kept the peace towards his Majesty's subjects generally, but towards the Right Hon. Robert Peel particularly; that he is now in Ireland; that he has complied with the recognizance; that he did not quit the realm of England for the purpose of avoiding the security he had entered into; but has merely returned to Ireland, where he resides. I humbly move your Lordships, under these circumstances, that his recognizances may be respited till next term."

The Court remained in consultation for a few minutes.

Lord ELLENBOROROUGH—"We were thinking of giving you a further respite than that. But in doing so, we must not be considered as tying up the hands of the Court, in case the object of the recognizances should, in the mean time, be defeated. It is to be perfectly understood, that it there should be any thing done in contravention of these recognizances (though by the respite which we now grant we cannot proceed upon the present recognizances), we can proceed in case there should be any fresh act of delinquency.—But the Court wavers the personal appearance of Mr. O'Connell upon these recognizances, until the first day of Easter Term, until which day his recognizances do accordingly stand respited."

SEPTEMBER 8.

The gallant Marquis of ANGLESEA travelled from his seat at Beaudesert, Staffordshire, to Bradford, Yorkshire, in one day, last week, to make the preparatory arrangements for being supplied with an artificial leg, the ingenious invention of Mr. MANN of that place. His Lordship was received with every mark of joy by many of the most respectable inhabitants, and went through the Piece Hall, conversing familiarly with the manufacturers. He afterwards invited Colonel KUTUSOFF, Russian Officer (who is under Mr. MANN's care, at Bardford, having sustained a similar loss to his Lordship) to dinner. The Noble Marquis has returned into Staffordshire, but is expected again at Bradford, in a few days, his Lordship having expressed great anxiety that he should be able, in a few days, to receive the PRINCE REGENT, *on his legs!*

ATTACHMENT TO ANIMALS.

Some months since two persons died in Paris, who had been all their lives remarkable for attachment to animals. One was a person of property; he inhabited a small house; on the first floor he kept Guinea pigs, on the second pigeons; during thirty years he had been celebrated for having the finest animals of those species. His house was deserted by all his friends in consequence of the intolerable stench arising from his menagere. His property would have been sufficient to have supported him with respectability, but he had expended so much in food for his favourites, and in the improvement of his stock, that when he died not a shilling was left. His relations were obliged to sell off all the Guinea pigs and pigions to defray his funeral expenses.

The other singular character was a person who constantly carried dogs in his pockets. He was, in every sense, the friend and supporter of that valuable quadruped. His bread and soup he always shared with his favourites; they were his constant companions, and he watched over them with the care of a nurse. He had Terriers, Poodles, Spaniels, and in short, one of almost every breed. As they increased in number and size he found himself at a loss to carry them in his usual way; however, he at last contrived to keep one under each arm, two in his pockets, and one on his shoulder. Thus engaged he frequently enjoyed a promenade on the Boulevard, followed by the rest of his companions. The ridicule of the passengers had no effect He preferred the comfort of his canine favourites to his own, and the pleasure he derived from his management of them more than compensated for the jokes and satire of the public. About two years before his death he had the misfortune to lose his sight, and in that situation his dogs returned the kindness received from their master. Determined not to part from them, he fastened the whole to a cord, and his faithfull companions led him occasionaly on the favourite walk which he had led them. At his death the howling of the animals was dreadful, but the person who inherited his property having less sensibility than the deceased, applied a horse whip, and forced them into the street, where they remained about the house until the body was laid in the grave. What became of the dogs after we did not learn. This, however, was on the whole a most striking instance of mutual attachment between man and the most grateful of all animals.

LONDON.—OCTOBER 29.

"THE BRITISH AT THEIR OLD TRICKS!—Hardly has the peace with the disturber of the human race been ratified, but as if the demon of insolence and robbery governed all their acts, do we see them at the mouths of our seaports, stopping our vessels, searching them, & sending them into Halifax for adjudication. It would, indeed, appear, that these unprincipled free booters and marauders had their cue given them in anticipation. No sooner do they hear that their arms have been successful on the Continent, and that there is the appearance of peace in Europe, but they immediately renew their old system of indiscriminate search, and any vessel coming from a port not in alliance is sent in for trial. The capture of the Hannah is the prelude to the capture of all our vessels from the port of France."—*National Advertiser.*

OCTOBER 21.

RABY CASTLE.

The alterations and improvements at Raby Castle, the seat of the Earl of Darlington, on which a number of workmen have, for the last two years, been employed, are now finished, and do great credit to the taste and spirit of its Noble possessor as well as of the Artists employed.

The principal apartments in which there have been any alterations, are the grand entrance hall or corridore, the drawing rooms, and the dining-room.

The corridore or entrance hall was rebuilt by John Carr Architect, of York: it is plain but bold, and of a classical character. Visitors to the family are set down from their carriage in this grand hall, between two large fire-places, and in the centre of a long screen of columns; these and the chimney-pieces are finely executed in very handsome Scagliola porphyry with black capitals and bases, done by Mr. Browne, of the Scagliola Manufactory, in London. The walls and groins in the ceiling are coloured to represent stone.

The involuntary awe produced on the mind of the beholder while viewing this noble specimen of architectural talent, affords the best proof of its real excellence. At the north end of the corridore appears part of a most magnificent staircase. About half way from the part the carriage passes through and the south end of the corridore, is an ascent by easy steps of about five feet in height to a landing-place which leads to a most splendid drawingroom of circular form, fitted up entirely in the Gothic style.

The arrangement of the ornaments, which are very profuse and superb in this room, are ascribed to the admirable taste of the Countess of Darlington. The furniture is also of a corresponding Gothic character, and of the most superb and costly kind.

The dining-room, which is nearly double the size of what it formerly was, has in it eight beautiful Scagliola verdantique columns with black capitals and bases of the Roman Ionic order.

The wainscoting of the walls and doors are oak, and much of the ornament and furniture, as well as paintings, in this room, characterise the field sports, for which Lord D. is so much celebrated.

This splendid pile, the most perfect remain in the kingdom of the style of building in feudal times, and containing, as it now does, the effort of Artists from the year 1020 to the year 1815 inclusive, presents one of the most interesting objects of which this country can boast, either to the Antiquary or the Admirer of modern productions of Art.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The loss of Mrs. JORDAN to the London stage, was the severe t blow which could then have been inflicted on all who loved the genuine comic drama. An admirable actress contained within herself more of what, in writing, is termed the *vis comica*, than the whole of her female cotemporaries put together. At times she overflowed with sensibility, but it was never unseasonable; never exaggerated; never intrusive; never unparticipated by those before whom she displayed it. Her exhilarating gaiety, her rich and irresistible humour, were equally distinguished by that peculiar character which seemed to belong to all her powers, viz. that she had them ever within her view and within her reach, but steadily under her control. For one so prodigally gifted by nature, there never, perhaps, was a favourite performer, who so little abused her griefs, or who confined herself so strictly within the rules of taste, when she might, with such perfect ease to herself, and with so much pleasure to the multitude of common spectator, have given the reins to an imagination whose course could be regulated only by a judgment as rare and fortunate as itself. With these impressions strong upon our mind, we went last night to Convent-garden Theatre, to see the comedy of *As You Like it*: and if not Mrs. JORDAN herself in *Rosalind*, a substitute at least of her providing. The lady who made her first appearance is Mrs. ALSOP Mrs. JORDAN's daughter—and to put our readers out of pain at once, she is, in many of the highest qualifications for the stage, a perfect *fac simile* of her mother. Mrs. ALSOP is not tall: though with a face full of intelligence, she is not handsome; and her person is not perhaps so good as Mrs. JORDAN's was at the same time of life; but here we close the ungracious book of negatives, and will assert without scruple, that we never left a play more thoroughly charmed with the heroine. Mrs. ALSOP came on the stage in extreme terror, and was with difficulty supported by Miss MATTHEWS, who in the character of *Cœlia*, led her forward. She feebly attempted to return the greetings of the audience; but it was not until the dialogue had made some progress, that her voice discovered tho e hereditary silver tongs with which we were for so many years acquainted, and her mind began to play upon us with distinct, though intermitted flashes. The first speech, in which she developed ability and intruction of no common order, was her reply to the *Duke*—"So was I when your Highness took his Dukedom" (act 1, sc. 3). She commenced with indignant grief, and finished with a truly pathetic appeal to his compassion, which drew long and unanimous applauses from the house, and afforded some ground for predicting what she would achieve before she bade them farewel. We cannot follow Mrs. ALSOP through many details of her excellent, and under all its circumstances her unparalleled performance of this very arduous character. Her most memorable success in the course of the evening was, if we recollect well, the speech to *Orlando*, in which she denied that he carried upon him any of her uncle's marks of love, "a lean cheek," &c.; the sly humour, the laughing spirit, and rich variety with which she ran through his particular disqualifications, forcibly recalled Mrs. JORDAN, to every one present who had ever seen or beheld her, and Mrs. JORDAN herself never triumphed more completely by her happiest effort, in her brightest days. Mrs. ALSOP has not yet acquired possession of the stage (but that is not wonderful, for in many instances during the play her *self* possession deserted her) when she has practised a few nights longer, she will move more freely. This was the only defect we could notice, which it depended upon herself to supply. Her countenance has a great deal of intellect; but her wonderful excellence is her power of articulation.—The dullest ear could not fail to catch every sound she uttered—so clear, musical, and penetrating, is her voice—nor could the ear the most refined and vigilant detect a single emphasis that was not just—nor a tone that was not admirably expressive. But we had almost forgotten another talent, certainly not the less attractive, in which Mrs. ALSOP bears an extraordinary resemblance to her mother. She sings in the same unaffected style, but with even a sweeter and softer voice. Her cuckoo song was delightful—and after encored she gave it with increased vigor of tone, archness of expression. She delivered the epilogue with the most masterly propriety: she made her curtesy amidst enthusiastic acclamations, and the general sence of the audience seemed to be—that Mrs. JORDAN had repaired in her daughter's person, the loss which they had regretted in her own retreat.

After the play, a second *debutante* was presented to the public, in the Preson of Miss BURRELL, who appeared in the character of *Patrick* in The Poor *Soldier*. Miss BURRELL possesses a very rich, powerful, mezzosoprano voice, of considerable compass and sweetness of tone. Her style is correct upon the whole, though she betrayed some poverty of ornament in her encores, and has a habit of making very abrupt periods in her singing, which she may easily correct. Miss BURRELL's person is good, and appeared to advantage in a soldier's uniform.

We learn from the Colonies, that M. Dorion, a Frenchman, has made a brilliant fortune, by teaching the Planters a new process, more simple & profitable than any former one, for clarifying the sugar-cane syrup. His method consists in throwing into the copper, while the juice is in a state of ebullition, a certain quantity of the bark of the pyramedal elm reduced to powder. So great has been the success of this process, that the sugar planters of Guadaloupe have given the inventor 100,000 francs, the planters of Martinique as much, and the English have purchased his secret for 400,000 francs.

On the 13th, about one o'clok in the afternoon, more than one third of the town of Soissons was destroyed by the explosion of a powder magazine. The seminary has suffered greatly, and about eight or ten of its inmates are killed. The number of victims is incalculable. This unfortunate town presents a most shocking spectacle, the streets being encumbered with dead and wounded. When the place was delivered up to the Russians, a French Captain of Artillery remained to take care of the magazines, and was making arrangements respecting the powder, at the moment the explosion took place.

Under the last reign of Buonaparté it was frequently in agitation to require an oath from Ecclesiastics, but a great number were unwilling to comply. A Vicar General of a Diocese adjoining the capital wrote to the Minister of Police representing the inconvenience of requiring the oath. He said "I can answer for the fidelity of those who do not take it, but I will not for those who do." The letter was shewn to Buonaparté, who was struck with the reflection. He felt that a man who refuse an oath, or who wishes to take it with some restriction, is only actuated by delicacy of conscience, and that men of that description are not those who disturb States.

The Journal of Rouen frequently contains decrees and proclamations issued by the Prefect, Count Kergarion, requiring the payment of the extraordinary war contribution.

A proceeding lately occurred at New York which has excited much notice. A merchant having been robbed, an investigation took place before the Magistrates to discover the guilty. While the examinations were going on the stolen property was restored. Still however the investigation proceeded. It was known that the restitution had been made through the medium of Mr. Kohlman, a Catholic Priest, and Rector of St. Peter's Church at New York. He was summoned, and questioned respecting his knowledge of the person who had delivered the property to him, but he refused to reply, on the ground that he knew nothing relative to the affair except the information he had obtained in the exercise of his clerical functions, and that the facts which he learned in that way he could not reveal. The question, which was new in America, came before a Jury. Mr. Kohlman still made the same defence. At last a decision was pronounced, the grounds of which were stated in detail by the Judge. He dwelt much upon the American Constitution, which gives equal Protection to all kinds of religious belief, and observed, that the protection would cease to exist and would even be converted into a real persecution if a Priest were compelled to do what his religion and his honour forbad.

[*The Courier*,—*October* 19.

At the late fete of St. Louis amongthe transparencies exhibited on the occasion, was the following. Buonaparté is represented sittingin a chair, while the Duke of Wellington is shaving his head and Prince Blucher his chin. Evidently suffering considerable pain, he exclaims, "with what razors, Gentlemen, are you shaving me?" Their answer is, "with *English* razors, Sire." This subject afforded great amusement, and the utmost harmony and good humour prevailed.

THE PERILS OF LOVE.

GUILDHALL.—On Wednesday Mr. RICHARD CROWTHER, a young gentleman of respectable connections, was brought before Mr. JOSHUA JONATHAN SMITH (the sitting Alderman), charged with a violent outrage and assault, under the following circumstances:—

Mr. Dalamore, the keeper of the London Coffee-house, on Ludgate-hill, deposed, that about half-past nine o'clock the preceding evening, while his coffee-room was crowded with gentlemen, the prisoner rushed in, followed by three girls almost in a state of nudity, and an immense concourse of people. The witness was under the necessity of calling in the aid of the peace officers, who finally succeeded in removing the primary cause of the disturbance, and he was lodged in the Compter.

Lawrence Pascal, an officer, deposed, that he was called in to remove the prisoner from the London Coffee-house, and that with some difficulty he contrived to get him into the street; that the prisoner drew a sword from a stick, and threatened destruction to all who opposed him; and that, on being deprived of this weapon, he drew a pen-knife, and swore he would run it into any person who came near him. Witness saw three young women, one of whom clung with great agitation to the prisoner.

J. Alvaranza, another officer, deposed, that he saw the prisoner, about nine o'clock, going up Ludgate-hill, followed by an immense crowd, and closely held by three young women, whose clothes were nearly torn from their backs—that he went up to them, with a view of relieving the young man from what he then conceived to be prostitutes; but that on his approach he was satisfied they were young ladies, and that there was something in the affair of a mysterious description. Conceiving, however, that the best course he could pursue would be to free the group from the immense crowd by which they were surrounded, he pushed the prisoner into the London Coffee-house, whither he was followed by several of the mob. The prisoner's conduct when there was very violent. Witness did not see the sword-stick till some time subsequently, neither did he see the pen-knife spoken of by the last witness. On the prisoner being secured, witness accompanied the young ladies, for such they proved to be, back to their father's house.

A Solicitor, who was in attendance, here addressed the Alderman, and begged that the names of the young ladies, who were most respectable, might not be mentioned. This request the Alderman desired might be attended to.

Two other officers were then examined as to the conduct of the prisoner previous to his being taken into custody. Their evidence confirmed the former two, but they had neither of them seen the prisoner use the sword or pen-knife.

Mr. W. R. James, a solicitor, stated, that on the preceding evening, as he was sitting in his own house, in Earl-street, Blackfriars, he was alarmed by a noise in the street. He rushed out to ascertain the cause, and found the prisoner surrounded first by three young ladies, one of whom clung closely to his arm, and then by an immense mob. The young lady who was so closely in contract with the prisoner, exclaimed most vehemently that he was her husband, and he as positively said she was his wife. This was denied by the other young ladies, who he understood to be the sisters of the first, and who, in frantic terms entreated her to return. This she refused to do, and the mob taking part different ways, literally *baited* the parties in a most wanton manner. Witness followed the parties up Ludgate-hill, and was positive the prisoner had no pen-knife in his hand, nor did he see him use the sword-stick.

Alderman Smith now asked the last witness if he knew the circumstances under which the stoppage of the prisoner had taken place?

Mr. James having answered in the negative,

The Worthy Alderman told him, that the real fact was, that the Prisoner was attempting to carry off the innocent daughter of a most respectable merchant, for purposes which might be conceived without explanation; that the sisters of the young lady, on being informed of her flight with a becoming zeal for the character of their family, rushed out as they were in pursuit, and on finding the deluded girl, determined to persevere in a course that might lead ultimately to her ruin; they clung to her in the most affectionate manner and by their exclamations, told to the collected crowd the cause of their distress. The Prisoner was however unmoved; he persevered in the pursuit of his passion, and to disguise the object he had in view, he joined the unfortunate victim of his snares, in a declaration, that they were husband and wife, the fact being otherwise. He then attempted to escape with her, but was too closely pursued by those whose honest indignation induced them, on perceiving the brink of destruction over which the unhappy girl hovered to preserve her, if possible. This it was which created the disturbance alluded to, and in resisting their laudable exertions it was that the Prisoner had wantonly drawn a sword and a knife upon an unarmed multitude.

Mr. James repeated, that he was totally unacquainted with the circumstances recited by the Worthy Alderman, and came forward solely with the view of stating what he had witnessed.

The Worthy Alderman then called on the Prisoner to state what he had to urge in his defence.

The Prisoner said the fact was, that he had formed an acquaintance with the young lady in question, whose name, from motives of delicacy, he would suppress; he had known her but for a short time, when she agreed to accompany him—whether in forming that resolution it was her intention to go the lengths he wished, he could not say. Be that as it might, however, she seemed as willing to go with him as he was desirous that she should be his partner, and they were going away together when their course was stopped by a mob of persons, with whose intentions he could have no acquaintance. Any resistance he made, therefore, he felt was authorised by the manner in which he was treated by the mob. He denied, however, that he had used any knife, or even pen-

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a knife in his possession. With respect to the drawing of the sword, that was an act of one of the crowd, who drew the scabbard from the blade leaving the blade in his hand without a sheath; and that he threatened to use the weapon in his own defence, he did not deny. He also declared, that he had repeatedly attempted not only to put one, but all the young ladies into a coach, but was prevented.

The officers, on being questioned respecting the assertions of the prisoner, admitted them to be in part true, and particularly that in which he said he had offered to get into a coach.

One of the Officers said, there were three boys present who should speak to the commencement of the affair.

T. Watts was then called.—He deposed that, on Tuesday evening, as he was going down Lambeth-hill, Blackfriars, he was accosted by the prisoner, who asked him the way to Queenhithe which he shewed him; a yonng lady was hanging on his arm: soon afterwards two young ladies came running towards him, and asked if he had seen a gentleman and lady going that way? He answered in the affirmative; upon which the ladies said, if he would run after and stop them he should be rewarded; he in company with two other ladies who were with him, immediately went in pursuit, and soon came up with the fugitives in Earl-street; one of them ran back to tell the young ladies their success while the others followed; the two ladies then came up, and witness and his companions attempted to stop the prisoner, upon which he drew his sword from a cane, struck witness on the arm, and threatened to run it through any person that opposed him; the crowd then increased, and the young ladies clung to their sister, who seemed determined to go with the prisoner, and they all scrambled together till they reached Ludgate-hill, the prisoner attempting to escape, but being prevented by the the crowd.

The Magistrate ordered him to find bail, to take his trial for assaulting Benjamin Smith and Thomas Watts, the two youths who at the instance of the sisters of the young lady, had endeavoured to prevent their escape.

The prisoner for want of bail was committed.

The residence of the young lady being ascertained, notice was sent to her parents, and the father having soon after arrived at the London Coffee-house, she and her sisters were safely conducted home.

[*The Courier,—September* 1.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE PALAIS ROYAL.

A little work is sold on the stalls of Paris for a franc and a half, with the alluring title—*A History of the Palais Royal.* It is intended for the instruction of the honest bourgeois and pretty grisettes, who continually flock up and down the public walks of the Boulevards. His title page promises the discussion of many ticklish subjects; it offers a description of the gambling houses, *Cafe's*, the milliners, an account of *Les filles publiques*, not omitting *les bons mots des ces demoistelles!* But, lest the Amateurs and Conn isseurs should fear for their virtue, they are assured that they are not venturing upon immoral grounds; the title-page vouches that "*The work is more moral than one would think,*" and also that "*A father may even permit a son to peruse it.*"

The first chapter contains a general description of the Palais Royal. After the common boast, that there is but one Palais Royal in the world, we are told that it is a spot which Plato would have assigned to a captive, to confine him without goaler or violence, and bind him with soft and voluntary chains. A young man of twenty, with 50,000 francs a year, who once enters this enchanted land, will soon become another Rinaldo in the palace of Armida, and like him, lose his time, his fortune, and almost his glory. Voluptuousness here holds her empire, depravity puts on a look of gracefulness;—the laugh is heard, but it is levelled against innocence, which has not yet forgotten to blush. Every luxury of the table of dress, of ornament, every amusement, and every pleasure are here to be found. Here all may be seen, and heard, and known. A young man soon becomes intiated, and once formed, launches into the world a rake without passion. *Libertinage* here holds her court; night and day her temple is open, with doors at all prices, for every rank and condition. In short, it is the Box Pandora, beautifully carved and ornamented, but all the world knows the evils are contained in this box!

The second Chapter is devoted to the *Gambling houses.* It commences by denouncing them as the scourge of humanity; but it is careful to state that the one most in vogue is No. 113. We are told that there are several other houses of the same description in the Palais Royal, and one in particular which is called *le Panorama Moral.* The author recollecting his pledge in the title-page, exclaims—*quelle moralite!*

The third chapter, which consists of anecdotes of those who gamble, introduces us to one of our own countrymen,—and the story is sufficiently characteristic of their peculiar qualities, which the French see and acknowledge. An Englishman had been occupied in play for a considerable time. He lost imm nse sums with a *sang froid* that astonished the spectators. A gentleman standing nea him, said, "Sir, I admire your resignation; I never saw any one lost money with so much tranquillity." The Englishman turning round, and unbuttoning his coat and waistcoat, discovered his breast, which he had *torn with his nails*, "See, said he, "*how tranquil I am!*"

The next division of this important treatise is on the *Cafes.* The most renowned are the *Cafe des Aveugles du Caveau, des Mille Colonnes, de Foi, Corazza Lemblin, du Commerce, and Montancier.*

The *Cafe Montancier* is the rendezvous of the military—and of the *fille publique* who meet there to drink punch * The *Cafe du Caveau* exhibits every evening a man habited as a savage, but says the author. he is not more savage then the women who flock there by hundreds! The *Cafe des Aveng les* is the *rendezvous des filles du plus mauvais ton.* The incessant and loud talkiug in this place is terrific Happily the police is here constantly on the watch. At the *Cafe de Foi,* which is of a very superior class, the ices are excellent and the news mougers are are "*tres droles.*" It is delightful to hear them gain battles whilst taking half a cup of coffee,—marching five hundred leagues in the snow, with their legs stretched out againt the stove,—& bivouacking six months in water up to the hips, whilst drying their drenched umbrellas. *The Cafe des Mille Colonnes* is remarkable for the luxurious manner in which you are served. If you ask for a glass of liquor, four or five large decanters are set before you on a *plateaux-* They are left to the honesty of the consumer, and it is to be hoped that the master as not often to repent of his munificence. The *Lemonadiere* is one of the prettiest woman that can be seen, "and a pretty woman behind a counter goes a great way." This is precisely the French mode of expressing it. The *Cafes de la Rotoude, Lemblin, Corazza, Commerce,* and *Lyonnais* are pretty well frequented, because good compa. ny and good coffee are found in them. The other houses are not worth honourable mention.

The fifth chapter treats of polished swindlers and pick-pockets. It enumerates the various stratagems to which these gentlemen have recourse in carrying on their respective trades. But English readers have nothing to learn under this head from a French writer.

The smoaking houses follow; they are the resort of soldiers, coachman, and all tne disgusting creatures from the environs of the Pont-neuf, and the back of the Louvre. The most remarkable house of this description is the Fauboorg St. Marceau. Bad brandy is the favourite beverage in these scenes of horror. Alas! says our author, who shall number the evils caused by the use of brandy?

Le Noaveau debarque is the title of the next chapter. We are here introduced to a young man from the country. Nothing gives greater pleasure to a Parisian wag than to observe the movements of a youth newly escaped from the paternal roof. If a lady presses his foot under the table, he cries out—*Eh, madame, vous m'estropiez.* He knows the names of nothing at the table: he only fears to burn himself: one may therefore guess his surprise, when he sets his teeth into an iced cheese!

Several chapters are devoted to *Les Demoiselles,* but as these contain particulars too *abstruse* to be submitted to the miscellaneous readers of an English Journal, we shall leave untouched the description given of the laws and manners, *elevation et decadence* of these heroines. But the *bons mots* the young ladies must not be quite unnoticed. A *demoiselle* was taken before the commissary, charged with giving a man a box on the ear. She was condemned to pay three francs. "Three francs for a box on the ear!" said she—"Ah *ce n'est pas trop cher.*" She threw down six francs, giving the clerk *une vigoureuse giffle,* and coolly said—"Take for two, if you please."

The milliners are ranked amongst this class of females. Their Shops are to be met with at every step you take. It is a common thing to see through the windows a dozen girls at a time at work, and crowds of men assemble to pay homage to their charms.

An account of the gradual initiation of a youth into all the mysteries of the Palais Royal follows. We are told in the course of the histories, that the *Demoiselles* have their *political opinions,* and that frequently they are sent into confinement for the free expression of their sentiments. The shoe blacks of this unique place next fall under consideration. Their hopes rival in decorations those of the milliner and jewellers. Complaints have been made against this luxury, but the author observes, that such are unjust, since how many young men owe to the Artist in question all by which they *shine.*

The rage for reading gains ground with every class: there are more than twenty Reading Rooms in the Palais Royal- Formerly, says the author, the artizan *drank his pennyworth*; now he fills his stomach with a long column of the *Moniteur,* or an article from the *Journal des Debats.* Here is a reformed man! What are now become of the manners of the good old times? * * * * * The profundity and patriotism of these regrets are quite French.

The *Ombres Chinoises* are said to form an interesting little amusement. The *innocence* of the spectacle and the *darkness* which is sometimes required for the exhibitions, render this little place very convenient to the visitors. Grisettes go there to make new acquaintances, and the nurses of children to entertain their old ones. The children laugh loudly, the nurse are amused quietly, and every one retires home contented. So much for our author's introductory assurance, that this in *un ouvrage plus moral qu'on ne pense.*

A complaint is made at the conclusion of the book, against the prevalence of immodest prints. The wives and daughters of the Bourgeois, on coming out of the churches even, are presented with them,—they devour them with their eyes. Misery and disgrace, says the author, are the attendants of such indulgencies; and he finishes in a style worthy of Masilion, with an exhortation to youth to shun these passing pleasures, whose companions are a thousand torments and sorrow! Assuredly, *le pere en permettra la lecture a son fils.*

* This was the chief place of resort of Buanaparte's friends, and was the theatre of scenes of considerable violence during his three month's reign. A tribune was here erected for the patriots of that day. The young men of the Garde du Corps took their revenge, on the King's return, by breaking the windows of the place.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER,—27TH APRIL.

Having been kindly favored with the perusal of a copy in French of the Treaty, concluded at Paris on the 20th of November last, we have made a hasty translation of it.

It appears that another treaty was also signed, on the same day, between Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, for the purpose of consolidating their efforts in case of future wars, and to bind stronger the alliance between these principal powers of Europe; of this treaty, or of the conventions which have been entered into in pursuance of some of the articles of the principal treaty and which are made part of those articles, we have not been able from the short time which the copy remained in our hands, to give translations; but they did not appear to us from a cursory perusal of them to offer much matter of interest, as the conventions related principally to the details necessary on the arrangement of the extensive provisions which have been made by the treaty of Paris for the future tranquillity and safety of France; and the separate treaty we allude to, is merely carrying into effect the previous intentions and declarations of the Allies relative to their future conduct and co-operation.

Translation of a Treaty, signed at Paris on the 21st of November 1815, *between Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia on the one part, and France on the other.*

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

The Allied powers having by their united efforts, and the success of their Arms, preserved France and Europe from the destruction with which they were threatened by the last attempt of Napoleon Buonaparte, and by the revolutionary system reproduced in France, to make this attempt succeed;

Uniting, now with His Most Christian Majesty in the desire of consolidating, by the inviolable maintenance of the Royal authority and the reinvigoration of the Constitutional code, the order of things happily re-established in France; as well as that of restoring between France and its neighbours, those relations of confidence, and reciprocal friendship, which the dreadfull effects of the revolution, and of the system of conquest, had disturbed for so long a time past;

Persuaded that this attempt cannot be attained except by an arrangement calculated to secure justy indemnities for the past and solid guarantees for the future:

Have taken into consideration, in concert with his Majesty the King of France, the means necessary to secure these arrangements and having acknowledged that the indemnity due to the Powers could not be either entirely territorial or entirely pecuniary, without injuring either in the one way or the other the essential interests of France; and that it would be more advisable to combine the two methods, so as to prevent these two alternatives, their Imperial and Royal Majesty's have adopted this basis for their present transactions, and being entirely agreed on the necessity of keeping, during a fixed period, in the frontier Provinces of France, a certian number of the Allied Troops; They have agreed to unite the different plans founded on this basis, into a definitive Treaty.

With this view, and to this effect, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria &c. his Majesty the King of Great Britain, his Majesty the King of Prussia and the Emperor of all the Russians for themselves and their Allies on the one part; and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the other part, have named their Plenipotentiaries to discuss, determine and sign the said Definitive Treaty; that is to say;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria &c.*

The Prince of Metternish, &c. and the Baron de Wessenberg.

His Majesty the King of Great Britiain, &c. Viscount Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington.

His Majesty the King of Prussia,

Prince Hardenbing, and Baron de Humboldt.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Prince Rasoumowsky and Count Capodistria.

His Majesty the King of France, &c.

The Duke de Richelieu, who after having mutually exchanged their full powers, and found them to be in good and legal form, have signed the following Articles.

ARTICLE 1ST.

The Frontiers of France shall be such as they were in 1790, subject to such modifications, as are indicated in the present Article.

1st. On the Northern Frontiers, the line of demarcation shall be as fixed by the treaty of Paris, as far as opposite to Quewrain; from thence it shall follow the ancient limits of the Belgic provinces, of the former Bishoprick of Liege and of the Dutchy of Bouillon, such as they were in 1790, leaving the territories including Phillipville and Marienburg with the places of that name, as well as all the Dutchy de Bouillon, without the Frontiers of France; from Villers near D'orval (on the confines of the Department of Ardennes and of the Grand Dutchy of Luxemburg) as far as Perle, on the road which leads from Thionville to Treves, the line shall remain as it was fixed by the Treaty of Paris,: from Perle it shall pass by Launsdorf, Wallwrick, Schordorf, Naidervelling, Pellwieler. All these places remaining with their appurtenances to France, as far as Hourre and it shall follow from thence the ancient limits of the Country of Sarrebruck leaving Sanclorre, and the course of the Sarre, with the places situated on the right of the line above named and their appurtenances, out of the French limits—from the limits of the Pays de Sarrebruck, the line of demarcation shall be the same with that which now separates from Germany, the Departments of the Moselle and of the Lower Rhine, as far as the Lauter, which shall serve thenceforth for frontier as far as its junction with the Rhine. All the territory on the left side of the Lauter, including the fortress of Landau shall belong to Germany; nevertheless the Town of Weissmbourg, intersected by that River, shall remain entirely belonging to France having a radius on the left bank not exceeding a thousand Toises,; and which shall be more particularly determined by the Commissioners who shall be empowered to settle the intended alteration of limits.

2d From the Mouth of the Lauter along the Departments of the Lower Rhine, of the Upper Rhine, of the Doub and the Jura, as far as the Canton of Vaud, the frontiers shall remain as they were fixed by the Treaty of Paris; the course of the Rhine, shall form the demarcation between France and the German States, but the right of the Islands as it shall be fixed by the result of a new survey of the course of that River, shall remain unchangeable, whatever alteration shall hereafter be made in the course of that River by the lapse of time. Commissioners small be named on each part, by the high Contracting Powers, within the next three months to proceed on the said Survey: Half the Bridge between Strasburg and Kehl, shall belong to France, and the other half to the Grand Duke of Baden.

3d. To establish a direct communication between the Canton of Geneva and Swisserland, that part of the pays de Gex, bounded on the East by the Lake Leman, to the South by the territory of the Canton of Geneva, to the North by that of the Canton de Vaud, and to the West by the course of the Versoix and by a line which embraces the communes of Collex Bussy and Meyrin, leaving the Commune of Ferney to France, shall be ceded to the Helvetic confederacy, to be united to the Canton of Geneva. The line of French Custom Houses shall be placed to the West of the Jura, so that all the country of Gex may be placed out of the line.

4th. From the frontiers of Geneva as far as the mediterranean, the line of demarcation shall be that which in 1790, separated France from Savoye and the country of Nice. The relations which the treaty of Paris of 1814, had established between France and the principality of Monaco, shall cease for ever, and the same relations shall exist between that principality and H. M. the King of Sardinia.

5th. All the territories and districts included within the limits of the French territory as they have been determined by the present article, shall remain and belong to France.

6th. The high Contracting parties will name, within three months from the Signature of the present Treaty, Commssioners to regulate with the French Commissioners, all that relates to the fixing of the limits of the Countries either on one side or the other; and as soon as the labors of these Commissioners shall be finished, maps shall be made and posts fixed which shall determine the respective limits

ARTICLE 2.

The places and districts which according to the preceding article, will not any longer form part of the French Territory, shall be placed at the disposal of the Allied powers, according to the terms fixed by the 9th article of the military convention annexed to the present treaty, and His Majesty the King of France renounces for ever, for himself his heirs, and successors, all rights of Sovereignty and property, which he has hitherto exercised over the said places and districts.

ARTICLE 2.

The fortifications of Huninguen, having been constantly an object of inquietude to the Town of Bale, the high Contracting parties to give to the helvetic confederation a new proof of their regard and solicitude have agreed amongst themselves to destroy the fortifications of Huninguen; and the French Government agrees, from the same motive not to reestablish them at any time hereafter, and not to replace them by other fortifications at a nearer distance then three leagues from the Town of Basle.

The neutrality of Switserland shall be extended to the territory which lies to the North of a line to be drawn from Ugine (including that Town) to the Southward of the lake Anucey by Fauverge to Lecheraine, and from thence from the lake of Bourget to the Rhone, in the same manner that it has been extended to the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny by the 92d article of the final act of the Congress of Vienna.

ARTICLE 4.

The pecuniary part of the indemnity to be furnished by France to the Allied powers is fixed at the sum of seven hundred millions of francs. The mode, the terms and the guarantees for the payment of this sum, shall be regulated by a particular Convention, which shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted in the text of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 5.

The State of inquietude and ferment in which France, after so many violent Shocks, and catastrophe, notwithstanding the paternal intentions of its King, and the advantages secured by the Constitutional Charter to all classes of its subjects, must necessarily be placed, requiring for the safety of the neighbouring states precautionary measures and temporary, guarantees, it hasbeen judged indispensable, to occupy during a limited time, by a Corps of the Allied Troops, military positions along the frontiers of France, under the express reservation, that this measure shall not in any manner interfere with the Sovereiguty of H. M. Christian Majesty nor with the state of possession as ackuowleged and confirmed by the present treaty:

The munber of these troops shall not exceed 150,000 men. The Commander in Chief of this force shall be appointed by the Allied powers.

This Army, shall occupy the fortresses of Conde, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambrai, Lequemoy Maubeuge Landrecy, Avernes, Rocroy, Give with Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan Montmedy, Thionville, Longury, Bitsch and the Tete dupent of Fort Louis.

The subsistence of the Army, destined for this service, shall be provided by France: a special convention shall regulate every thing that has relation to this subject. This convention, which shall have the same force and effect as it were inserted in the body of this treaty, shall also regulate the relations of the Army of occupation with the civil and military authorites of the Country.

The Maximum of the time of military occupation, is fixed at five years. It may finish before this term, if at the end of three years the Allied Sovereigns after having, in concert with H. M. the King of France maturely examined the situation and the reciprocal interest & the progress which the re-establishment of order and tranquillity shall have made in France shall agree to admit that the motives which dictated this measure shall have ceased to exist But whatever may be the result of this deliberation, all the fortresses and positions occupied by the Allied Troops shall be at the end of five years, evacuated without further delay, and restored to H. M. C. Majesty or his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 6.

The foreign troops, except those which will form the Army of occupation, shall evacuate the French Territory in the terms fixed by the 9th Article of the Military Convention annexed to the present treaty.

ARTICLE 7.

In all the Countries which shall change their Masters as well in virtue of the present treaty as by the arrangements which will be made in consequence of it; there shall be permitted, to the inhabitants, subjects and foreigners, of whatever condition and nation they may be, a space of six years, counting from the exchange of the ratifications to dispose if they judge proper of their property and to retire into such other Country as they may please to choose.

ARTICLE 8.

All the provisions of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, relative to Countries ceded by that Treaty, shall apply equally to the territories and districts ceded by the present treaty.

ARTICLE 9.

It having been represented to the high contracting powers that the 19th Article and following ones of the treaty of the 30th May 1814, as well as the additional Articles of that treaty signed between Great Britain and France have not been carried into effect, and they deeming the provisions contained in those Articles most effectual and having for that purpose detailed by two separate conventions the course to be pursued by one party or the other for the complete execution of the above mentioned Articles, as they will be formed annexed to this treaty, the said two conventions shall have the same force and effect as if they were inserted in the body of the present treaty.

ARTICE 10.

All prisoners made during the hostilities as well as all hostages which may have been taken or given, shall be restored with the least possible delay. It shall be the same with prisoners made previous to the treaty of the 30th May 1814, and who may not yet have been restored.

ARTICLE 11.

The Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, as well as the final act of the Congress of Vienna of the 9th June 1815, shall be confirmed and maintained in all such of their provisions as may not have been modified by the clauses of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 12.

The present treaty, with the Conventions which are annexed to it, shall be ratified as one act, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged in two months or sooner, if it can be done.

In testimony of which, &c.

Signed at Paris 20th Nov. 1815.

(Here follow the Signatures)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high Contracting powers, sincerely desirous to give effect to the measures about which they were occupied at the Congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal abolition of the trade in Negroes of Africa, & having already in their respective States, prohibited entirely to their colonies and subjects, all attempts of every kind in this traffic, engage to renew their efforts to insure the final success of the principles which they have proclaimed in their declaration of the 4th February 1815, and to contrive without loss of time with their Ministers at the Courts of London and Paris, the most efficacious measures to obtain the entire and definitive abolition of a Commerce as odious and as highly reprobated by the Laws of Religion as of Nature.

The present additional article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of this day.

In testimony whereof (&c.)

* We have left out the title and distinction of the Ambassador, as they are sufficiently well known.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS,* BY M. D. CRUZ, Number 10, MILITARY SQUARE,

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*